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A MANIA TO KILL.

A Trained Nurse Confessed That
Thirty-One Persons

HAD BEEN POISONED BY HER.

She Was Proven Insane and Sent to
an Asylum. How She Accom-
plished Her Murders and
Other Crimes.

All Massachusetts is shuddering at the deeds of an insane trained nurse by the name of Jane Toppin recently tried at Barnstable in that State for murder. Suspected of the death of 11 persons, but indicted for murdering only three, Miss Toppin has confessed that she has killed during her career as a professional nurse no less than 31 human beings. This statement was made to Judge Fred M. Bixby of Brockton, senior counsel at that trial at Barnstable, when Miss Toppin was found not guilty by reason of insanity on the charge of murdering Miss Mary D. Gibbs. Judge Bixby said also that Miss Toppin had admitted that she had set fires and committed other serious acts. She said she could not help committing the crimes. She argued, moreover, that she was not insane. She said she knew she was doing wrong when she administered poison to her victims, and she asked Judge Bixby how, under such circumstances, she could be considered insane. Morphine was Miss Toppin's agency for administering death. Many of her victims were unsuspecting and most intimate friends; others were the patients of reputable physicians who employed her on account of her ability as a nurse. Miss Toppin was so expert in her knowledge of how to employ drugs and poisons that she was able to escape detection for years. In the detailed story as told to Judge Bixby Miss Toppin did not enumerate her many victims, although she did admit the killing of Miss Gibbs, Mrs. Harry Gordon of Chicago and Alden P. Davis, all of whom died at Calumet last summer.

Miss Toppin was arrested last summer for these three murders, the State electing to try her on the Gibbs count Monday. Miss Toppin was taken to the Taunton insane hospital to begin her life sentence. The case rested on the testimony of alienists, who do not only pronounce Jane Toppin to be insane, but to be a degenerate. They said her impulses irresistibly compelled her to murder her patients in order that she might escape the sight of their struggles. They told of her confession of killing Mrs. Gibbs by administering morphine and atropine, hiding the effects of the former by the use of the latter. To her senior counsel, Judge F. M. Bixby of Brockton, she first admitted killing the three persons named in the indictment, and then of other persons until the list numbered 31. This is held by her counsel and it is not expected that it will be made public. The remarkable incident in connection with this list is that when it was made up she repeated with a show of interest the names of her victims, checking off the number on her finger tips. She told how she killed each, saying she used morphine and atropine mixed in mineral water and whiskey. Some times she used injections, as in the case of the deaths at Calumet. She did not remember how each individual was killed, but where they were poisoned the drugs were those mentioned.

A Woman's View.

Women abhor cowards and still more sneaks, though I regret to say they often endure cads in a way that betrays their intelligence and good taste, says Lady Colin Campbell in the London News. They have a pathetic desire to look up to men, to feel their superiors in strength of body and of mind, in calmness of judgment and clearness of intellect. And it is, indeed, a pity that men so often seem to go out of their way to destroy their most cheerful illusions. Above everything a woman admires strength in a man. It may be strength of body—she will worship a Hercules with the brain of a guinea pig. It may be strength of intellect—she will adore a savant with the body of a Gibbon monkey. It may be strength of character—she will break her heart for a politician or a financier who is unwaveringly wrapped up in dreams of personal advancement, and who possesses no more heart than an oyster. But strength in some form she craves unceasingly. It is a hereditary instinct that has been bequeathed to her through Eve's disappointment when Adam was tried in the balance and found wanting. Woman, secretly conscious of her own physical weakness and lack of intellectual strength, demands strength from man to make up for her own deficiencies. Even the strongest women strong in body and mind, well balanced as Athena herself, though they may shield and protect the weakness of the men they love and stoop to help them, will never do so without a secret feeling of contempt which is distraction of all ideals. Man, in spite of that deplorable start made by Adam, was intended to be woman's protector and refuge from all harm.

A woman's association in Topeka had a dinner a few days ago, it is noted, and one of the toasts was: "Woman: Without Her, Man is a Brute." The trouble came next day when the local paper printed it. Woman, Without Her Man, is a Brute."

COTTON VERY FINE.

Rains Have Caused Deterioration in
Some Localities.

The following is the weekly bulletin of the condition of the weather and the crops issued by Director Bauer of the South Carolina section of the climate and crop service of the United States weather bureau: The average temperature for the week ending Monday, June 23, was 79 degrees, which is slightly below normal. The highest was 97 degrees at Darlington and Florence on the 20th and the lowest 61 degrees at Liberty on the 21st. Partly cloudy weather prevailed during the greater portion of the time. The winds were generally light, except over limited areas where high winds accompanied thunder storms, and in Beaufort county, where almost hurricane winds prevailed early in the week.

The rains on the 14-15th were generally heavy over the western half of the State, where the amounts ranged from two to over five inches, shading off to less than an inch in the eastern portions. There were frequent, scattered showers over the whole State, except in the Pee Dee sections where the rainfall was limited, and where more rain is badly needed in many places.

The ground has been too wet to plow in the southeastern counties, especially in the Salkehatchie valley, where grass fields are becoming common, but generally the cultivated fields are still clean, and show the good effects of their previous thorough cultivation.

The rains caused a material improvement in corn, and the earliest has about all been laid by in good condition. It is in "silk and tassels." Later plantings look promising. Stubble lands and bottoms have been planted extensively, with the soil in condition for quick germination. Budworms are still doing damage, but on the whole there is less damage by worms than heretofore.

The condition of cotton is very fine except in a few localities where excess of rain has caused deterioration, and in other localities where ice have broken the hitherto almost perfect stands, and checked its growth. Ice are fast disappearing. Mexican weevils have appeared in Marlboro county. A few fields have become foul with grass and weeds. Blooms have been noted in every portion of the State, and a few points report the plants blooming freely. Sea-island cotton made moderate improvement.

Tobacco made rapid growth, and the crop is above average condition, but needs rain in Florence and portions of Marion counties. Topping is general, but curing has made slow progress.

Rice is a very promising crop. A large acreage of peas has been sown on stubble lands. Wheat and oats thrashing is well underway; the yields of both crops is poor over the western half of the State. The weather was favorable for transplanting sweet potatoes; slips are scarce in Pickens county. Some peaches are rotting on the trees. The fruit crop will be a moderate one except blackberries and plums which are plentiful. Pastures, gardens and other minor crops were greatly improved by the copious rain fall and warmer nights.

ROOSEVELT CRITICISED.

His Speech at Harvard University
Angers Democrats.

The special correspondent of The State from Washington says President Roosevelt's speech at Harvard university Thursday, in which he arraigned all those who have criticised the administration of Gen. Wood in Cuba as "unworthy of having their names linked with his," has stirred up a hornet's nest among the Democrats in congress. They do not hesitate to criticise both the wisdom and the correctness of the president's charges in this respect, though none of them express surprise that the president made them.

Representative Bartlett of Georgia, who introduced a resolution in the house some weeks ago calling upon the secretary of war for a statement regarding the expenditures in Cuba during the occupation, said today in reference to the president's criticism of him and the other Democrats who voted for the resolution: "I am not the least surprised at this last inopportune utterance of Mr. Roosevelt. It is in line with numerous others he has made since entering the White House. It will, however, not deter me and my party from endeavoring to get at the truth of this whole Cuban business, and the sooner the people know the truth the better it will be for all concerned."

It is understood that Judge Bartlett, who never hesitated to call a spade a spade will make a speech in the house between now and adjournment, which will give Mr. Roosevelt even better than he sent and will take rank as one of the "warmest" speeches of the session.

Coffin of Glass.

A corpse in a coffin of glass was carried through the streets of Raleigh, N. C., Sunday afternoon. The form of the dead man was perfectly visible to the crowds of curious spectators who watched the remarkable sight. The deceased was William Mathews, probably the wealthiest negro in the section. His dying request was that his remains should be encased in a glass casket and deposit in a vault so that visitors could see his body at any time. The funeral was deferred three days in order to carry out his wishes. The frame of this peculiar coffin was of heart cedar while the sides and top were of solid glass.

HON. D. S. HENDERSON

Delivers an Eloquent Speech at Columbia.

RIGHT PRINCIPLES DISCUSSED.

He Stands Squarely on the Democratic Platform and in Full Sympathy With the People in Their Fight Against Corporate Greed.

The following speech was delivered by Hon. D. S. Henderson at the campaign meeting in Columbia.

Fellow Citizens: The highest privilege I know of to be enjoyed by the American citizen is the exercise of the right of suffrage. To ask the bestowment of the fruit of that right on you is to ask of your fellow citizens a great deal; and it should not be lightly done. A man who seeks public office without the gift of the people should endeavor to leave behind—prodigies and passions, and hope to be good to the country and the people as well as to elevate himself, because we should labor not simply for ourselves but for the melioration of the day and time in which we live.

I am sensible of the fact that to ask the sovereign people of the great State of South Carolina the privilege to represent them in the councils of the United States Senate is to ask a great deal. I do not pretend to have any merit for the place peculiar to myself, but distinguished from the gentlemen who have entered the lists with me. If a life begun within the State and spent continually within the public gaze for the public good is to count for anything I offer it to the scrutiny of the people. I would not desire to obtain the office by any contest of personal antagonism, mud slinging or brow beating; but shall endeavor to enter the canvass with the hope that the issues involved will be calmly and dispassionately discussed. One thing I know that in the consideration of the questions involved and pertinent to the matters before the people you will at least know where I stand so that you can judge of my right to your suffrage, for it is due to the people in public discussion to frankly set forth your opinions.

There is no need to harrow up the past unnecessarily and to bring to memory things that are settled. The white people of South Carolina always have been Democratic, true to the faith of the fathers; and she always will be.

Last summer in an off political year long before the time for the senatorial election, with great blandishments the seeds of discord were being sown against the principles of the Democratic party within this State; and in the entire South. Along with others answering the invitations of the people, I helped to pull out of the dust and cob webs of the time the catechisms of the Democratic faith and to read them to the people in the light that they were understood by Jefferson, Jackson and Calhoun. It did not take long to ascertain the fact that the hearts of the masses were all right; that the old time religion was good enough for them; that they were not to be led away by new fangled ideas and heresies; that they believed in progress and advancement, in the influx of capital and enterprise in our midst and its fullest and freest protection; in the opening of the market for the world to its fullest extent by peaceable means to all classes and trades, but they said it then and they say it now emphatically that in order to enjoy and perpetuate those advantages of the 20th Century progress it is not necessary to become Republican. It is not necessary to forget the traditions and history of this glorious country, won by the blood of our fathers, in order to adapt ourselves to the new methods of new times. It is our duty as a people not to sleep and stagnate, but to advance and progress taking advantage of all the opening avenues of science and civilization, but at the same time to take along with us the household gods of our fathers and the bed rock principles of American Democracy, which were well defined in the early days of the Republic as the reserved rights of the people, as distinguished from the encroachments of centralized government.

There is no need to discuss settled matters. Some things are settled but some are not and never will be. When Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox, and Joe Johnston to Sherman at Greensboro, two things were settled as far as the terrible arbitrament of arms could do it. Beyond civil it was understood that never again in America would a human being be permitted to be a slave; and this union, became an "indestructible union," but a union of "indestructible States."

The legal status of the negro was fixed, but the race problem was not settled. Suddenly by the selfish machinations of his quisling friends he was embellished with the principles of citizenship before he was prepared to exercise its functions. It was then forgotten that Anglo-Saxon blood rendered this country what it was to be for their forefathers. The white man and his axe cleared the primeval forests for himself and his progeny. And they will solve the race question as easily as they did the Indian question, and with more humanity, knowing that the black man, left alone will help to build up the country; but Booker Washington must not expect to sit at the same social board with us.

"THE INDESTRUCTIBLE UNION!" That was settled beyond peradventure. The parole of every Confederate soldier who came home, foot sore and weary hearted, wore the iron shackles of the South and always will be so, yet American in heart and soul.

But we are a union of "indestructible States;" and therein rests our strength. [CONTINUED ON PAGE 4.]

BOY IN BOILER

Makes Trip Over Sea and Escapes Cremation.

Rivalling the tales of mythical fortune hunters is the experience of a little Austrian stowaway in one of the boilers of the Umbria, which has just come into port. After the lad, who is 16 years of age, had traveled 15,000 miles in quest of America, he at last was put in the hands of a friend who promised to care for him.

His name is Bozo Gacino and he comes from Dalmatia, a province of Austria. His wandering began more than a year ago, when his father, a small farmer, gave him 100 florins and told him to seek America.

With great glee the little Austrian left the village of Schenker, for he and his elder brothers quarreled continually and he had a friend in America whom he longed to join. After spending thirty of his florins he reached Trieste, the sea port, where he fell in with an obliging fellow who for the remaining 70 florins agreed to embark Bozo for America. Bozo gave up his florins and the stranger disappeared, leaving a discouraged little lad to return to Dalmatia.

Gacino's father then apprenticed him to a druggist, but the boy soon wearied of long hours and small wages and ran away to Trieste, where he hid in a steam ship bound for Egypt.

In Alexandria he stowed away in the Fabian and reached Liverpool a week later. Then he crawled into the hold of the Cunarder, Saxonia. Upon reaching this port last spring he was speedily deported after he had a fleeting glance at the busy harbor.

When he was taken back to Liverpool he evaded the English emigration officials and for twenty days lived off crumbs from the gutters, but always keeping a weather eye open for an American bound vessel.

Fortune smiled upon his efforts on the night of June 13, just before the Umbria sailed. He crept upon the deck looking for a hiding place. A lantern was flashed in his face and the sentry, believing that he was one of the cabin boys, ordered him below. Without realizing his danger, the boy crawled into a boiler which furnishes steam to the "donkey engine." The boiler was not used throughout the voyage, or otherwise the boy would have been burned to death. Some friendly stokers discovered his presence, but instead of disclosing his secret they fed him during the voyage.

On Tuesday, however, a stoker, the refrigerator engineer, climbed on top of the boiler and proceeded to hang up some of his washing to dry. Just as the engineer was preparing to climb down he was startled to see a head bob up out of the opening in the top of the boiler and then disappear again. McKeehan crawled over to the boiler and peered into the darkness inside the boiler. He could dimly discern the outlines of a person, and he shouted to him to come out.

Receiving no response, the engineer attempted to reach inside and grab the boy's clothing, but was severely bitten for his pains.

The engineer, satisfied that something was wrong, went to Chief Engineer Hardy, displayed his bleeding fingers and reported the occurrence. Hardy, thinking he had a mad man to deal with, called for volunteers to descend into the boiler and two of the stokers responded. Dr. Charles Hurst, the ship's surgeon, was also called and stood by to render his services if needed. When the stokers got inside the boiler they found that the boy had crawled underneath the tubes on the top of the furnace. After a struggle and some tight squeezing past the tubes they managed to get their prisoner up to the manhole entrance, where he was quickly pulled out.

All laughed when they saw the supposed lunatic. He was locked up in the steamship's hospital and when the vessel reached port a vigorous search for the bold lad's refuge was made. He was soon located in Harlem and signed papers which permitted the young Dalmatian to remain in the United States.

Storm Visits Spartanburg.

A terrific wind, rain and lightning storm visited Spartanburg from 8 to 9 o'clock Thursday. A portion of the right wing and the left wing of the Spartan Inn tin roofing was blown off; the flood-soaked ceiling is falling and the furniture is damaged. Twenty-three rooms were badly damaged, also the dining and ball rooms. Twenty-five square feet of the north section of the roof of the fourth floor of Spartan mills, No. 1, and 30 feet square on Mill No. 2, was blown off. The spinning rooms are in these portions and each room was badly flooded and damaged. The entire roofing on Floyd's undertaking establishment was blown off and the stock ruined. Almost all the roof on the Southern cafe at the Southern depot was blown off, and the first and second stories damaged. There was considerable loss of property. St. John's A. M. E. church, a new building, was blown down. No one is reported injured or killed from the storm.

Two-Negro Boy Drowned.

A special to the State from Beaufort says Coroner R. R. Sames held an inquest Thursday on the bodies of two negro boys who were drowned while attempting to swim across a deep creek near Oak Mulligan, with bags of oysters on their shoulders. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered by the jury. The boys were aged 11 and 12, respectively.

A FEARFUL STORM.

Over Two Million Dollars Done in Indiana.

THE LOSS OF LIFE VERY SMALL.

Only Two Deaths Reported, but Over Fifty People Were More or Less Injured by the Storm.

The entire north central section of Indiana was visited Wednesday by one of the most disastrous storms that ever swept over the State. The storm swept sections covering hundreds of miles, extending from Hancock county northwest through the northern portion of Marion county, Hamilton and Boone counties and doing much damage in Tippecanoe and adjacent counties.

Madison county also felt its fury. Hundreds of buildings were razed, thousands of trees were uprooted and now blockade highways, railroads and traction lines, crops utterly ruined, causing a loss estimated at nearly \$2,000,000 and fifty persons were more or less injured. But two deaths have been reported with authority. That was the killing of James Van Hoy, who was caught in the ruins of a collapsed barn near Pendleton, and Jas. Bailey, who was killed by flying timbers at McCordsville.

The course of the storm was southeast and northwest. Its path was clear across the State. In the ruins left behind are many factories, churches, school houses and frame residences. The most severe damage was in and near Hancock county. All wire communication between the cities and towns in the devastated districts is cut off. Telegraph and telephone poles are down for many miles and it will require several days to establish any wire service.

At Maxwell, Hancock county; the United States Chain Factory was ruined, all the buildings being destroyed. Seven workmen were injured by being caught beneath the wreck. All will recover. The New Brothers flour mill and grain elevators were totally destroyed and the Friends church was blown away. One house was totally destroyed and several damaged by having roofs and kitchens blown away.

At Cleveland, six miles southeast of Maxwell, the storm broke as the funeral of Mrs. Mary Earle was being held. The roof of an adjoining house was blown away and a piece of timber was hurled through the side of the house, mortally breaking his leg. Several others were slightly injured. Outside three horses hitched to carriages were hurled by the wind against trees and killed. The house was demolished and the horses harnessed to it were injured so that one of them had to be shot. The funeral had to be postponed. Ernest Hurst and E. Hoims were badly hurt by being blown against the side of a house. The postoffice was unroofed and one side blown out.

At Wilkinson five people were seriously injured, one perhaps fatally. This was Charles Shepherd of Red Key. Four houses were destroyed and general havoc created by the wind.

At Stringtown Mrs. Cicero Hamilton was seriously injured by being caught under the wreck of her house.

A Romantic Marriage.

The Spartanburg Journal says a romantic marriage took place at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents near Cedar Springs, when Geo. A. Brooks, a teacher in the school for the deaf at Austin, Texas, wedded Miss Nettie Rogers. Both bride and groom are totally deaf. Rev. Lewis M. Roper performed the ceremony, with Superintendent N. F. Walker of Cedar Springs as interpreter. The couple will go to Savannah for their honeymoon. Miss Rogers is considered one of the brightest pupils who has ever received training at Cedar Springs. After graduation there, she went in the fall of 1894 to Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C. There she first met the groom, who had graduated from the Texas school where he is now teaching, and entered Gallaudet at the same time with her. Together they graduated from the latter institution in June, 1899, and just three years later, he has returned here to claim her as his bride.

A Serious Charge.

P. H. Madden was arrested at Cross Hill Wednesday morning, charged with burning his own and three other stores at Cross Hill on the night of June 12. The arrest was caused by a detective. Madden is an elderly man and is well connected. He had \$500 insurance on his store and \$2,000 on his stock. The Governor and town council of Cross Hill each offered \$100 reward for the supposed incendiary. It is stated that detectives searched Madden's house and found articles that had come from his store. Madden claims to be able to satisfactorily explain this.

Cruiser Blown Up.

A special from London Sunday says a dispatch to the Central News from Shanghai says that the Chinese cruiser Kai-Chi was wrecked Saturday by a terrific explosion while lying in the Yang Tse River. The Kai-Chi sank in thirty seconds and 150 officers and men on board were killed or drowned. Only two men on board the cruiser escaped death.

JOHN J. HEMPHILL.

Sketch of One of the Candidates for the United States Senate.

John J. Hemphill comes of good old Chester stock, and has been a citizen of that county all his life. Graduating from the University of South Carolina in 1869 he entered in 1871 the firm of Hemphill & Hemphill, attorneys, which has lasted thirty-one years. In 1876 he held the Democratic ticket for the legislature and became a member of the famous Wallace House, distinguishing himself in debate, and having great influence in shaping legislation. Elected to congress 1882 he was the youngest member of that body, but soon made himself useful to his party. His speech on the financial question advocating a commission to secure international bimetalism was pronounced by Morrison, the Democratic leader, "the ablest, fairest and most creditable presentation of that side of the question." His power of repartee was marked. In the contest between Elliott and Smalls the report favored the seating the latter; but Mr. Hemphill as leader of the fight for Elliott carried the war into Africa and proved the hypocrisy of the Republicans by showing that they excluded the negro from politics, schools and employments in the north. The sharp arraignment brought a dozen Republicans to their feet at once, but single handed Mr. Hemphill met and vanquished them. General Spinola characterized his speech as "a shower of bricks into the Republican camp. Every fellow was hit before he saw where the blow was coming from," and a correspondent wrote, "except Butterworth and Cox I have never seen a congressman more ready in his reply to savage thrusts." The Richmond Dispatch declared "the coolness and self possession of the speaker, who made not one blunder, won the case for Elliott."

In the Fifty-first congress, Lodge of Massachusetts, introduced the famous force bill, putting all Federal elections in the hands of the Federal government with an unlimited number of irresponsible Federal marshals. This would have destroyed every vestige of civil liberty in the south. Mr. Hemphill led the fight against the bill, measuring swords with the brilliant New Englander and holding his own with ease. Lodge was rewarded for his fight with a seat in the United States senate, but the iniquitous bill was killed. Mr. Hemphill also secured a point in opposing the admission of Utah as a State "until the men could manage to get along with fewer wives."

In tariff debates he strongly expounded the doctrines of the South, and strenuously opposed all increase of taxation. Since his retirement the taxes have been doubled. For eight years he was on the committee on the District of Columbia, and four years chairman. This district is under the exclusive control of congress and the people have no vote, so that the committee is all important. The Washington Star said of its chairman, "The people of Washington have no better or wiser friend than he, and they appreciate the fact. He has the confidence and respect both of the community and the house, and the district congratulates itself that he will consent to act as chairman." Another paper said: "Mr. Hemphill is conceded to have been one of the ablest chairmen the committee has had for years. He is the most conspicuous of the new generation of the southern congressmen."

In 1892 losing the nomination for congress by a few votes, though his county sustained him strongly, he urged his friends to join him in support of his opponent. He has always attended to the minor duties of a citizen, being an active member of the Chester Democratic club and preserving his registration as a qualified voter of Chester county. In 1895 he was a member of the county convention to choose delegates to constitutional convention and helped to arrange a "peace and harmony" ticket. He was nominated from the floor as a delegate, but declined in favor of others. He has at different times canvassed a number of doubtful States for the Democratic ticket under the auspices of the national committee and has ever supported the Democratic ticket, county, State and national. He has recently received an invitation to speak on "The Southern Democrat," at the approaching Democratic lovefeast in New York, to which Cleveland, Hill, Bryan and others are invited. He believes in the old Democratic idea of peaceful expansion in commerce and in the acquisition of such territory only as may be admitted to Statehood. But he strenuously opposes the bloody conquest and depopulation of the Philippines, the subsidy to rich lines, and the protection that enables trusts to sell to foreigners at prices 30 per cent, cheaper than those charged home consumers.

Mr. Hemphill is an able lawyer, and is frequently called beyond the limits of the State in important cases, before the court of claims and other tribunals. Ten years in congress, in association with able statesmen it him to enter the senate not as a novice, but as a well equipped veteran. His ability, experience and readiness in debate would make him a strong addition to the Democratic array in that body.

Two Tramps Killed.

A freight train on the Norfolk and Western railroad was wrecked ten miles west of here Thursday by the breaking of a car wheel. Forty box cars were derailed and two white tramps who were stealing a ride were killed. They have not been identified. None of the train crew was hurt.

GIVEN ASSISTANCE.

Senate Agrees to Appropriation for Charleston Exposition Company.

\$180,000 APPROPRIATED.

To Help Out the Brave People Who Were Willing to Suffer That Their City Should Prosper.

During the comparatively brief time the senate was in session Thursday Mr. Morgan of Alabama presented the conference report on the Isthmian canal bill, the house conferees accepting the senate substitute. On motion of the Alabama senator, the report was agreed to without comment.

The general deficiency bill, the last of the big supply measures, was passed practically without debate. A slight protest was made against the appropriation of \$500,000 for the Buffalo exposition and \$100,000 for the Charleston exposition, but finally they were included in the bill. The measure also carries \$45,000 for the payment of the expenses of the last illness and death of President McKinley, that amount including the pay of the physicians.

When the appropriations of \$500,000 for the Buffalo exposition and \$100,000 for the Charleston exposition were reached Mr. Bailey of Texas protested. He insisted that if congress should meet the present demands it would be called upon to meet a still larger deficit in the St. Louis exposition. He thought it was a gross misapplication of public money.

Other senators, Mr. Hale, Mr. Spooner and Mr. Teller, while they sympathized with Mr. Bailey's views, thought that the calamity which had befallen the people in Buffalo in the assassination of President McKinley had much to do with the deficiency, and should be taken into consideration.

Mr. Hale believed the example of these cities would be a means of stopping the mad rush of cities for expositions. He hoped that not again in a generation would the government extend financial aid to exposition enterprises.

With the understanding that the present appropriations were not to be considered as a precedent, Mr. Bailey withdrew his objection and the amendments were agreed to.

By a vote of 18 to 30 the senate, on motion of Mr. Money of Mississippi declined to consider the bill to revive and amend the act which provides for the payment of cotton seed by the Union forces during the Civil war.

DOES TOBACCO DISINFECT?

The Pros and Cons of the Question Considered.

Despite the fact that the general public are continually being warned of the evil effects which will assuredly follow indulgence in soothing weed, smoking continues in much the same manner as usual. There can be no doubt that smoking to excess, or following the habit when young, is hurtful to the health, and to some people a positive danger. The wisest way is to steer a middle course.

There are, too, enthusiasts with regard to tobacco, and who attribute to the weed all the virtues under the sun. These eulogies, of course, are as much in error as those who deny it any saving grace.

A discussion was raised in an English lay paper of a recent date as to the merits of tobacco as a disinfectant, and much interesting matter was brought forward. The Lancet was called to give, so to speak, expert opinion, and further information on the matter was forthcoming.

The belief that tobacco possesses extraordinary properties in warding off certain diseases of a contagious nature is almost as old as the introduction of smoking into Europe. During the great plague tobacco was largely used for this purpose, and children were encouraged to smoke as a precautionary measure.

"In 1888," says the Lancet, "Dr. Haul Tassinari of Pisa subjected the germs of various deadly diseases—such as anthrax, cholera, and typhus fever—to the action of dense clouds of impregnated tobacco smoke, during periods of 100 to 150 hours, and he came to the conclusion that in most cases, and especially when large cigars had been employed as generators, the development of pathogenic bacteria was either partially or wholly arrested."

This experiment, however, by means proves the case, for, as The Lancet says, no one keeps a cigar in his mouth for 100 hours at a time. Workmen in tobacco factories are often pointed to as examples of the disinfecting properties of tobacco. It is declared that they are immune from epidemics. On the authority of some experiments conducted in France, it would appear that there are some fairly good grounds for this belief, but the investigations have not been carried out to a sufficiently wide extent to justify the passing of any authoritative opinion.

The matter is as yet subjudice, and will probably remain so for an indefinite period. Strong tobacco will keep away insects, and certain mild species of mosquito, but that it will render a person immune to contagion is a theory that will not commend itself to the common sense of a sane man.